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No. 49

ARSPHENAMINE (SALVARSAN).

LICENSES ORDERED AND RULES AND STANDARDS PRESCRIBED FOR ITS MANUFACTURE.

The Federal Trade Commission, on November 30, 1917, issued orders for licenses to manufacture and sell the product heretofore known under the trade names of "salvarsan," "606," "arsenobenzol," and "arsaminol" to the following-named manufacturers: Dermatological Research Laboratories, of Philadelphia; Takamine Laboratory (Inc.), of New York; and Farbwerke Hoechst Co. (Herman A. Metz Laboratory), of New York.

The drug will be manufactured and sold under the name of "arsphenamine."

The following rules and standards, prescribed by the United States Public Health Service, were promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission November 22, 1917:

(1) Except as provided in paragraph 3 hereof, only the abbreviated chemical term arsphenamine immediately followed by the descriptive chemical name shall be used on packages to designate the preparation.

(2) Arsphenamine shall be offered for sale only in colorless glass ampules containing an atmosphere of an inert gas.

(3) Each package shall be plainly marked so as to show the license number, the lot number, the name of the preparation, the actual amount of arsphenamine in the container, and the name and address of the manufacturer in the following manner:

License number, Lot number

This package contains grams of arsphenamine (hydrochloride of 3-diamino-4-dihydroxy-1-arsenobenzene).

Prepared under regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission and conforms with tests approved by the United States Public Health Service. Made by

No names of diseases or symptoms shall appear on any label or package.

(4) The licensee shall use the name arsphenamine, immediately followed by the extended scientific name of the article, both printed in 10-point roman capitals when used upon labels attached to packages and cartons. On ampules 8-point roman capitals may be used.

The licensee may, if he desires, use upon labels and packages his particular brand or trade name, provided that whenever any such brand or trade name is used it shall invariably be accompanied without intervening printed matter with the name arsphenamine and the extended scientific name of the article, both printed in 10-point roman capitals when used upon labels attached to packages and cartons. On ampules 8-point roman capitals may be used.

Before placing on the market each lot shall be tested by the manufacturer as regards toxicity and arsenic content, and shall comply with the requirements of

paragraphs (5) and (6) following. Detailed and permanent records of these tests shall be kept by the manufacturer and copies immediately furnished to the commission.

(5) The total arsenic content of the air-dried drug shall not be below 29.5 or above 31.57 per cent.

(6) The maximum tolerated dose for healthy albino rats shall not be below 50 mg. per kilo body weight when a 2 per cent slightly alkaline solution of the drug in freshly glass-distilled water is injected into the saphenous or tail vein of the animals at the rate of not more than 0.5 c. c. per minute.

For each toxicity test a series of animals of not less than four shall be used and at least 75 per cent of the animals injected with the maximum tolerated dose should survive 48 hours from the time of injection.

The rats shall not be anesthetized for the injection and shall weigh between 100 and 150 gm. Pregnant animals shall not be used.

(7) In addition to tests by the manufacturer, tests shall be made from time to time by the United States Public Health Service. For this purpose, samples of each lot shall be forwarded by the manufacturer to the United States Public Health Service, and officers of said service or of the Federal Trade Commission, when duly detailed, may enter establishments for the purpose of securing samples and conducting inspections. The number of samples supplied shall be not less than 10 ampules from any lot, and from lots of over 1,000 ampules, 1 per cent shall be furnished.

(8) When lots have passed satisfactorily the prescribed tests, they may be offered for sale, but the right is reserved to require the withdrawal from the market of any lot designated by the Federal Trade Commission.

(9) Manufacturers shall retain 5 per cent of the ampules from each lot for a period of three months from the time the preparation is put in ampules.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES OF 330 CITIES IN THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN UNITED STATES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

By PAUL PREBLE, Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Public Health Service.

Under the act of Congress of August 14, 1912, which authorized studies of conditions affecting diseases of man, the United States Public Health Service began, in July, 1913, extensive laboratory and field investigations upon two large watersheds, the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, to determine the effects of stream pollution upon the health of the communities located in these drainage areas.

In addition to elaborate and extensive laboratory studies, continued to about July, 1917, special epidemiological study was given to the communities located upon the Ohio drainage area in order to secure as accurate record as possible not only of the effect of stream pollution upon these communities, but of the organizations established for the protection of public health, their activities and efficiencies.

Sanitary surveys of the Ohio watershed communities were begun in May, 1914, and included all towns and cities of any importance located on the watershed in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama. During the next three years these surveys were extended to the eastern States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.

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In these States all towns and cities having populations of about 8,000 or over were visited by field parties consisting of a medical officer and a sanitary engineer.

In concluding these sanitary surveys, the basis of judgment as to the effect of stream pollution upon the communities studied has been the prevalence of typhoid fever. Local municipal health departments were interviewed, and their organization, activities and efficiency noted in each instance.

From the data thus accumulated it is apparent that rather interesting and valuable comparisons and tabulations can be drawn from a fairly extensive and representative group of towns and cities. Notes were taken concerning public-health organizations and their activities, and a method of rating was devised for the various functions on the basis of a valuation of the measures taken to prevent the occurrence and spread of typhoid fever.

From the records of the communities covered by sanitary surveys it has been possible to abstract quite accurate data concerning the gross expenditures made for public-health work. This data has been compiled by population groups and is given in Table No. 1.

Difficulties in Comparing Health Departments.

Attempts to compare health departments generally fail because there is no real standard or measure of comparison that can be universally applied. Mere statements of moneys appropriated or expended mean very little unless it is possible to apply a rather complete analysis of organization, function, activity, and rated efficiency. Health departments in cities of different size will be found to have different functions related to public-health work. The larger cities and those economically prosperous and abreast of the times will usually provide laboratory facilities, medical inspections of schools, and tenement-house inspection, and maintain hospitals for the isolation and care of communicable diseases. Smaller cities, as a rule, do not provide funds sufficient for these activities.

As it was necessary to collect certain of the data secured from printed reports, it seems pertinent here to point out and emphasize the fact that there is a striking lack of uniformity in annual reports published by health departments generally. Many of the larger printed reports are verbose and replete with data that can not be used for purposes of comparison with data from other cities. Smaller cities and towns frequently publish only a page or two concerning health activities in the annual municipal report, and give no really valuable information concerning the organization or the activities undertaken. Many of the reports studied give no idea of the various functions assumed or of the items of expenditures to be credited to public health work. Pauper care, hospitals and institutions, garbage

and waste disposal, plumbing inspection, and even street cleaning, are frequently taken over by health departments.

In attempting to compare expenditures made for health purposes, it is obviously necessary to compare similar items or gross allotments covering similar functions. It is difficult and practically impossible in some instances to apply any comparison between expenditures of different departments for the reason that statements of expenses are frequently not itemized and different departments perform different functions. Fiscal year periods vary, but this fact does not materially affect comparisons of yearly expenditures.

In presenting the data included in Table 1, absolute accuracy for the figures taken to form the various group totals is not claimed because of the difficulties already mentioned. It is believed, however, that the aggregates for the different groups are quite representative of average expenditures for the groups. The fiscal year periods vary for individual cities, but the populations used correspond always with the period for which the expenditures were obtained.

TABLE 1.—Health department expenditures per capita by size groups with average sanitary ratings and typhoid death rates.

Cities having populations of—	Number of cities.	Aggregate population.	Aggregate gross expenditures, health department.	Expended for waste disposal, etc.	Balance expended for public health work.	Average population of city for group.	Average annual group expenditure per capita.	Average sanitary rating for group.	Average typhoid death rate per 100,000.
<i>Thousands.</i>									
(1) 0-5.....	82	167,646	\$15,600.21	\$696.00	\$14,904.21	2,045	9.1	52.3	31.6
(2) 5-10.....	56	434,906	55,218.50	2,951.83	52,266.67	7,767	12.0	61.6	31.1
(3) 10-20.....	99	1,386,087	280,167.85	40,713.69	239,454.16	14,000	16.8	69.8	22.6
(4) 20-25.....	26	573,351	136,887.67	16,825.39	120,062.37	22,090	20.6	70.9	23.3
(5) 25-50.....	33	1,134,637	429,770.82	143,410.00	286,360.82	34,383	24.6	73.0	22.1
(6) 50-100.....	16	1,108,469	323,124.08	36,286.81	286,837.27	69,279	25.7	76.5	13.9
(7) 100-300.....	18	2,391,761	1,149,637.22	166,131.06	983,506.56	138,431	39.1	80.8	17.9
Total.....	330	7,296,917	2,390,406.35	407,014.69	1,983,392.06	22,112	27.2	66.7	20.1
Average city.....		22,112	7,243.65	1,233.37	6,010.28	.....	22.7	66.7	20.1

TABLE 2.—Salaries of health officers.

Cities having population of—	Number of cities.	Aggregate population.	Total salary health officers.	Average salary health officers.	Average size city.
0-5,000.....	74	150,468	\$9,471.00	\$127.94	2,033
5-10,000.....	54	412,573	22,499.50	416.65	7,640
10-20,000.....	97	1,345,901	64,938.71	669.47	13,875
20-25,000.....	26	576,015	27,005.50	1,038.67	22,151
25-50,000.....	35	1,196,586	41,715.00	1,191.86	34,188
50-100,000.....	18	1,259,399	32,150.00	1,786.11	69,966
100-300,000.....	16	2,129,476	38,935.00	2,433.44	133,092
Over 300,000.....	1	389,106	5,000.00	5,000.00	389,106

In a certain number of the cities included in Table 1 the gross expenditures given included money expended for such purposes as garbage disposal and other activities not properly functions of a health department. These items have been separated and deducted in order to obtain a "balance expended for public-health work."

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The final figure for comparison is that showing the average annual group expenditure per capita obtained by dividing the aggregate group expenditure by the aggregate group population.

As might be expected, the smaller towns and cities generally make smaller per capita expenditures than larger cities. The average per capita expenditure varies fairly directly with the size of the community.

Of the communities having populations under 5,000, about 150 were surveyed and fairly accurate data secured for the 82 included in group 1. Expenditures per capita in this group varied from approximately nothing to 79 cents, with an average of 9.1 cents.

In this size community public-health work was found to be practically neglected as a rule, and very often the only item chargeable to public-health activities was a small salary of from \$2 to \$500 paid to the local health officer. In Warwood, W. Va., bids are received for the position of health officer, and at the time of survey the incumbent of this position was being paid \$1,200 per annum. In more than 40 of the total communities of under 5,000 population surveyed there was reported to be no organization for public-health work. Others made no appropriation for the health department. Many health officers received no salaries or only small fees for certain services.

Group 2, with populations from 5,000 to 10,000, shows but slightly better conditions. Per capita expenditures varied from 0.8 cents to 48.8 cents, with the majority near the group average of 12 cents. Salaries for health officers show but little advance over the previous group.

In group 3 the average community has a population of 14,000 and expends 16.8 cents per capita for public-health work. In this group the per capita expenditures varied from 1.8 cents to 61.5 cents. In 28 instances the expense of garbage or waste disposal was credited to the gross appropriation for the health department. There are a number of progressive communities in this group with fairly well organized public-health work, with a few fairly efficient full-time health officers, receiving fair salaries. The average for the group, however, is low.

Group 4 shows some improvement over the preceding groups, having an average city of 22,090 population, with a per capita expenditure of 20.6 cents. Health departments are somewhat better organized, with a few good examples of efficient organization, such as Montclair, N. J., and Asheville, N. C. Per capita figures for this group vary from 2.4 cents to 52.3 cents.

Group 5 shows still further improvement, with more examples of well-organized health departments. The average city has a population of 34,383 and a per capita expenditure of 24.6 cents, varying from 4.7 for Central Falls, R. I., to 46.7 for Salem, Mass.

In group 6, the average city has a population of 69,279 and an average per capita expenditure of 25.7 cents, with variations from 13.4 cents to 46.5 cents. In respect to per capita expenditures and average sanitary ratings, this group shows only slight advance over the previous group.

Group 7, with an average city of 138,431 population, shows considerable progress over the preceding group, having a per capita expenditure varying from 10.4 cents to 74.9 cents, with an average of 39.1 cents. Health departments in this group are, as a rule, fairly well organized and efficient, and their functions more varied. Full-time health officers are the rule.

Average Expenditures and Sanitary Ratings.

In attempting to compare the findings in the cities covered by the sanitary surveys made as a part of the stream pollution investigations a uniform method of rating was devised and adopted and the various factors responsible for the existing prevalence of typhoid fever were given certain fixed weighted ratings which were applied to percentage ratings as determined for the conditions found to exist. The sum of these weighted ratings was taken as the total sanitary rating for the community in question. After considerable experience in this method of rating communities, it was found that there existed a very close correlation between the sanitary ratings given and the average typhoid death rates, so that the conclusion seems warranted that the sanitary ratings given are reasonably accurate indices of the general sanitary status of the communities with respect to typhoid prevalence.

In Table 1 the average sanitary ratings for the groups are given. It is quite apparent that these average group ratings vary directly with the average group per capita expenditures, as might well be expected. The correlation here between the sanitary ratings and the average per capita expenditures is fairly consistent, the larger cities with larger per capita expenditures showing a higher average sanitary rating.

The average per capita expenditure for the 330 communities in Table 1 is 27.2 cents, varying from 9.1 to 39.1 cents. General consensus of opinion places the expenditure necessary for satisfactory public health activities in a community at about 50 cents per capita. The average city in the groups studied, therefore, is expending only slightly more than one-half the amount that is considered reasonable for the control of health hazards. And for the average expenditure of 27.2 cents, we find an average sanitary rating of only 66.7 out of a possible 100 per cent. Group 7 with an average expenditure of 39.1 cents annually, gets an average sanitary rating of 80.8. Under efficient management it might seem reasonable to expect that an expenditure of about 50 cents per capita annually would raise the sanitary rating of the group to a point above 90 and result in a marked reduction in sickness and a saving of lives, a worthy return on the investment.

Average Expenditures and Typhoid Death Rates.

The last column in Table 1 gives the average typhoid death rates per 100,000 for the groups studied. Here, too, is found a reasonably close correlation between per capita expenditures and average death rates from typhoid fever, the latter being accepted as one of the important indices of the sanitary status of a community. The death rates given vary generally indirectly with the per capita expenditures and the sanitary ratings. In larger groups this correlation would undoubtedly tend to develop a better coefficient.

Comparing average per capita expenditures with average typhoid death rates in the communities studied, evidence is quite convincing that the smaller communities with meager appropriations for health purposes may usually expect relatively high typhoid death rates.

In dealing individually with the small community, the remedy for these unsatisfactory conditions may seem beyond the reach of public finances, but the success of the cooperative plan of public health administration seems assured by the attempts already made in a number of localities to pool interests in public health matters on a cooperative basis. In establishing civil sanitary districts around our National Army cantonments this cooperative plan has been adopted in a number of instances with every assurance of success. In smaller communities and in the rural districts cooperation between adjoining civil units in public health work will make possible a more efficient public health organization.

Health Officers Generally Poorly Paid.

Table 2 emphasizes the fact that health officers are not highly paid public servants. The traditional tendency has been to appoint to these positions men from the medical profession who, from their knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of disease in the individual, have been considered thereby competent to assume the responsibilities of safeguarding the health of the public at large. The majority of these health officers are busy practitioners of medicine who can and do give only a relatively small proportion of their time to their public health duties.

Having in mind the prevention and control of communicable disease, the chief business of a health department, opinion may be divided in the selection of the executive head of the department between the skilled medical graduate and the nonmedical but trained sanitarian. In any careful selection of an executive health officer the efficiency of the individual chosen depends largely upon whether he serves on a full-time or only a part-time basis. Part-time, poorly-paid, untrained, inexperienced, and often disinterested health officers can not be expected to establish any record for efficiency in public health work.

Summary.

While it is difficult to compare the appropriations or expenditures of various health departments without a close study of the itemized statements of each community, it is believed that the data given in Table 1 give a fairly accurate and reasonable approximation of actual conditions existing to-day in average cities in the Ohio Valley and the Northeastern States.

Lack of uniformity in published statements and functions assumed by different health departments has been emphasized. Standard forms for published reports should be adopted, and fiscal-year periods might be made uniform.

The functions assumed by health departments vary to a large degree, it is believed, because of an absence of public sentiment and of knowledge necessary to properly appreciate the need for the control of health hazards. Appropriations generally are too meager, and health officers too often poorly paid, untrained, and unskilled in the fundamentals of preventive medicine and hygiene. Consequently much energy is wasted or misdirected, even though intentions are good, and satisfactory returns are not produced for even the small appropriations made available.

Public health activities in small communities are generally neglected and health organizations in these communities are too often inadequate, inefficient, and but poorly paid. On an average, the small community shows a relatively small expenditure for public health work, a low sanitary rating, and a high death rate from typhoid fever as well as from other preventable diseases. The value of measures necessary for the reduction of sickness and deaths from the common preventable diseases seems to be but poorly appreciated when municipal appropriations for the control of health hazards are compared with those for police and fire protection, even in smaller communities.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the tables presented is that appropriations for health departments in the United States vary quite directly with the size of the community and are in general insufficient for proper functioning of these departments. Consequently, municipal health officials and their assistants are too frequently underpaid, the salaries made available for responsible positions are too often insufficient to attract efficient and trained men, health activities are poorly organized and administered, the sanitary status of the community remains low, and the death rate from preventable diseases continues high.

The remedy for this condition of affairs is to be found in a measure in a more general education in the science of preventive medicine and hygiene. Now, if never before, the population should be kept physically fit and free from disease, and particularly the workers.

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EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE HEALTH LEGISLATION.

The following ordinances and regulations have been adopted in pursuance of the plan of cooperation by States and municipalities with the United States Public Health Service for the protection of military camps and the inhabitants of extra-cantonment zones:

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE.

Venereal Diseases—Prevention. Prostitution—Disorderly Houses. (Ord. of Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6, 1917.)

1. Any person or persons who shall own, keep, or maintain, or who shall be an inmate of, or in any way connected with, a disorderly house, or house of ill fame; and any owner, proprietor, keeper, or manager of any hotel, ordinary, or house of private entertainment, boarding house, lodging house, or other like place, who shall knowingly allow prostitution or illicit sexual intercourse to be carried on therein, and any person who shall engage in prostitution in any such place, or in any other place, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense. Every day that any person or persons shall maintain or be an inmate of, or in any way connected with such disorderly house, or houses of ill fame, shall be and constitute a separate offense.
2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Venereal Diseases—Prevention. Prostitution—Use of Vehicles Prohibited. (Ord. of Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6, 1917.)

1. That any owner or chauffeur of any taxicab, jitney bus, or other vehicle who shall knowingly use the same or allow it to be used as a means of aiding or promoting prostitution or illicit sexual intercourse, or aid in any way in bringing persons together for the purpose of prostitution, or illicit sexual intercourse, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

CAMP BEAUREGARD EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE.

Foodstuffs—Sale of—Permit Required—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Louisiana State Board of Health.)

The following regulations are hereby promulgated to govern the establishment and conduct of all places of business, such as restaurants, hotels, lunch counters, groceries, delicatessens, fruit stores, ice-cream parlors, refreshment stands, pushcarts and wagons, or any place where food or food products are stored, prepared, handled, sold, exchanged, offered for sale or given away within 5 miles of the cantonment site or the training-camp area known as the Army camp, provided that nothing in these regulations shall be construed to apply to the cities of Alexandria and Pineville:

SECTION 1. The word "person" used in these regulations shall be construed to include and mean the word person, firm, or society, association, copartnership, corporation, or individual.

Sec. 2. The word "food" used in these regulations shall include all articles used by man for food, food products, drink, liquor, confectionery, condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

Sec. 3. The regulations hereinafter described apply to those persons whose places of business are located within five (5) miles of the cantonment site or the training-camp area in Rapides Parish known as Camp Beauregard, also Camp Stafford, provided that nothing in these regulations shall be construed to apply to the cities of Alexandria and Pineville.

SEC. 4. No person shall engage in the business of restaurant, hotel, lunch counter, grocery, delicatessen, fruit store, ice-cream parlor, refreshment stand, pushcart, wagon, or any place where food or food products, within the meaning of the word as herein described are stored, prepared, handled, sold, exchanged, offered for sale, given away, or intended for human consumption, without first obtaining permit for the conduct of said place of business as above enumerated, from the Louisiana State Board of Health: *Provided*, That any person engaged in the above business at the time of the promulgation of these regulations within the territory described in section 3 of these regulations shall procure permit for the continuation of said business from the Louisiana State Board of Health within 10 days of the date of the promulgation of these regulations.

(a) All hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and other places storing, preparing and serving food shall be properly constructed, lighted, ventilated, and screened with wire mesh 18 strands per inch each way or other satisfactory provision to exclude flies and insects. The requirements of the Sanitary Code with reference to water supply, washing facilities, waste disposal, etc., shall be complied with. The place shall be kept at all times in sanitary condition.

SEC. 5. No person shall hereafter engage in the business, as herein described, nor in the business of any hotel, lodging house, rooming house, or public inn, in any manner or in any capacity, and no person shall engage for employment in any of the above-enumerated businesses, unless such person is in possession of a certificate from a regular licensed and practicing physician who is approved by the Louisiana State Board of Health, certifying that the person so employed in the business has been examined by him within the last thirty days and at that time was free from any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of any nature. No person shall engage in the business as herein described, in any capacity, who is exposed to or has come in contact with any communicable disease. Each person engaged in any capacity in the business herein described shall be vaccinated against typhoid fever and smallpox in a manner approved by the Louisiana State Board of Health.

SEC. 6. No person shall engage in the business herein described or shall maintain on the premises cart, wagon, stand, or shall prepare, store, handle, sell, offer for sale or give away, barter, or exchange any food within the meaning of the word as herein described which is not clean, pure, and wholesome and suitable for human consumption within the broadest meaning of these terms.

SEC. 7. Each person engaged in the business as herein described shall at all times maintain the premises of the place of business in a clean and sanitary condition. The place shall be well illuminated and ventilated, free from vermin, foul odors, dust, dirt, accumulations of wastes, and refuse of all character.

SEC. 8. All food within the meaning of the word as herein described, maintained or offered for sale or exchange, within the meaning of the words as herein described, shall be covered by some permanent means—such as glass, wood, metal, or pasteboard, or paper or other suitable material—in such manner or means as to adequately protect it from flies, dirt, dust, or contamination. No covering other than that of fixed and permanent character will be recognized as conforming to the requirements of these regulations.

SEC. 9. All utensils used in the preparation, service, and sale of any food or drink, within the meaning of these words as herein described, shall be properly and adequately cleansed after being used, and no such utensil shall under any circumstances be used a second time unless it shall have been, after such use thereof, so cleansed. In such cleansing the use of water which has become insanitary from previous use or water which has not been certified as safe and suitable for human consumption by the Louisiana State Board of Health is prohibited.

SEC. 10. *Water-closets and privies.*—All persons engaged in the business shall provide a privy which is amply illuminated, ventilated, properly and adequately screened

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and otherwise made fly proof, and the receptacle be constructed and maintained water-tight, or a latrine on army plans, location to be approved by the Louisiana State Board of Health. The disposal of excreta shall conform to existing State laws regulating same. All privies shall be located at a proper distance from the place of business.

SEC. 11. *Washing facilities.*—All such persons engaged in the business shall provide washing facilities, ample for the use of the employees, and these facilities shall at all times be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Running water, from an elevated container, soap, and individual clean towels shall be furnished those employed therein.

SEC. 12. Persons engaged in the business as herein described shall provide suitable receptacles for all garbage, refuse, and waste. Such receptacles shall be ample in size and sufficient in quantity to meet the needs of the business; constructed with a tight-fitting cover of metal. They shall be placed at least nine inches from the ground, and be amply removed from the place of business, and emptied at least once every twenty-four hours. All garbage, waste, refuse, or other matter within the meaning of these terms shall be removed, burned, buried, or otherwise destroyed in a manner conforming to the requirements of existing State laws.

SEC. 13. *Water supply.*—The water supply for all places of business, as above described, shall be ample in quantity and obtained from a source which has been certified by the laboratory of the Louisiana State Board of Health as safe and suitable for human consumption. The water supply if drawn from the distributing system of the community, or other source, and stored in such places of business, shall be drawn, stored, and maintained in such manner as to preclude all possibility of pollution or contamination by any matter or by any means, which will render the water uncleanly, in its broadest meaning, or unsuitable for human consumption.

CAMP GREENE EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE.

Foodstuffs—Serving and Handling—Sanitary Regulation. Employees—Certificates of Health. (Ord. of Charlotte, N. Car., Nov. 10, 1917.)

1. That any person, firm, or corporation operating or conducting a hotel, inn, restaurant, lunch counter, boarding house, bakery or bakery shop, creamery or ice cream factory in the city of Charlotte shall, before employing or permitting any person to work in such place in the preparation, serving, or handling of food, including milk, cream, or ice cream, require of said person a certificate from a reputable physician of the city of Charlotte or from the health officer of the said city that he or she is at the time of such employment free from any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. And no person who has recently recovered or been exposed to any such disease shall be permitted to resume such work in such place until he or she has secured a permit from the city health officer to resume such work.

2. The proprietor, manager, or person in charge of any such business shall keep on file in the place of business for a period of twelve months from the date of such certificate or permit all certificates as to the health of employees or permits from the health officer in regard thereto, and such certificates or permits shall at all times be open to inspection by the health officer or food inspector of the city of Charlotte.

3. That the city health officer shall, upon application and without making any charge therefor, make an examination of all persons who may apply to him with a view of procuring employment or resuming work in any of the above-mentioned places and shall certify as to the condition or health of such person as disclosed by such examination.

4. That all such places of business shall be thoroughly screened so as to keep out flies, and the premises, appliances, apparatus, and cooking utensils shall be kept and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

5. That all employees handling foods or foodstuffs or working in the kitchen or dining room at such places shall wear clean and sanitary clothes and keep their hands and persons in a cleanly condition.

6. That all bakeries shall, when bread is cooked and as soon as cooled, wrap same in clean paper and deliver in clean baskets or packages.
7. That all dishes used in any such place shall be rinsed in clean hot water after being washed.
8. That no toilet shall be located in or open into any room where food is prepared, stored, or served.
9. That it shall be the duty of the city food inspector to inspect all such places of business from time to time, and it shall be unlawful for any person to in any way interfere with said inspector in the discharge of his duties.
10. That all restaurants or lunch counters shall be scored according to the United States standard score card upon a card to be furnished by the city health department. Such score card shall be posted in such place of business in a conspicuous place to be designated by the food inspector, and it shall be unlawful for anyone other than the food inspector or such other person as the city health officer may designate to remove the same.
11. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision or requirement of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$50. Each day that any violation is allowed to continue shall constitute and be a separate and distinct offense.
12. That sections 120 and 121 and every part thereof of the code of the city of Charlotte and all ordinances or parts thereof in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.
13. This ordinance being made for the preservation of public health shall be published in a newspaper in the city of Charlotte and shall take effect on November 19, 1917.

Barber Shops and Hairdressing Establishments—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. of Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 10, 1917.)

1. That the owner or proprietor of any barber shop shall install and maintain therein such plumbing and appliances as are necessary to provide running hot or cold water and shall also provide such other appliances, furnishings, and materials as may be necessary to enable persons employed in such shop to comply with the requirements of this ordinance and the said owner or proprietor shall at all times keep said barber shop and all furniture, tools, appliances, and equipment used therein in a cleanly condition.
2. Every owner or proprietor of a barber shop shall wash or cause to be washed thoroughly at frequent intervals and to be kept clean at all times all combs, hair brushes, hair dusters, and like articles, and shall also sterilize or cause to be sterilized after each separate use by immersion in boiling water all mugs and shaving brushes and shall disinfect or cause to be disinfected, by a method approved by the health officer of the city of Charlotte all razors, scissors, clippers, and tweezers after each separate use thereof.
3. No barber shall use for the service of any customer any comb, hair brush, hair duster, or like article that has not been thoroughly washed and is clean at the time of service, nor any mug, shaving brush, razor, scissors, clippers, and tweezers that has not been sterilized or disinfected in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.
4. No barber shall use for the service of a customer any towel, steam towel, or wash cloth that has not been boiled and laundered since last used, and when cutting any person's hair, every barber shall place a newly laundered towel about the neck of said person so as to prevent the hair cloth from touching the skin.
5. Every barber shall cleanse his hands immediately before serving each customer.
6. No barber shall use alum or other material to stop the flow of blood unless same be in powdered or liquid form.
7. No barber shall use a powder puff or sponge in the service of a customer.

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8. No barber shall permit any person to use the headrest of any barber's chair under his control, unless the headrest be covered with a towel that has been washed since last used, or by clean new paper.

9. No barber shall shave any person when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out or contains pus, unless such person be provided with a cup and shaving brush for his individual use, and every barber after such service must cleanse his hands thoroughly before serving any other customer, and all tools, and appliances used in shaving such person must be thoroughly sterilized before they are again used.

10. The use of wood alcohol (in any per cent) in the manufacture of any cosmetic, hair tonic, lotion, or toilet preparation is hereby forbidden; and any cosmetic, hair tonic, lotion, or toilet preparation containing wood alcohol (in any per cent) shall not be used by any barber on any person.

11. The term "barber shop" as herein used shall include every place where shaving and haircutting is done for the public and every barber college or school where barbering is done and every hairdressing establishment for either sex in the city of Charlotte.

12. The owner of any barber shop shall keep a copy of this ordinance to be furnished by the health officer of the city of Charlotte, posted in said shop for the information and guidance of persons who are working or employed therein.

13. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50. Each day any violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

This ordinance being made for the preservation of the public health, shall be published once in a newspaper of the city of Charlotte and shall take effect on November 19, 1917.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Arkansas.

From Collaborating Epidemiologist Garrison, telegram dated November 30, 1917:

For week ended 24th, have to report measles 1 case Texarkana, 17 Thornton, 10 Camden, 24 Sebastian County. Diphtheria, 1 Camden, 1 Fort Smith, 1 Jefferson County. Scarlet fever, 1 Fort Smith.

California.

From the California State Board of Health, telegram dated December 4, 1917:

Two cases epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 1 Los Angeles city and 1 in San Diego. Three cases poliomyelitis, 1 case each Riverside County, Berkeley, and Chico. Ten cases smallpox, Porterville 8, Tropico 1, Grass Valley 1. Measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough showed considerable increases last week. Other reportable diseases not unusually prevalent.

Connecticut.

From Collaborating Epidemiologist Black, telegram dated December 3, 1917:

One case cerebrospinal meningitis fatal navy yard, New London. Measles epidemic Greenwich.

Indiana.

From the State Board of Health of Indiana, telegram dated December 3, 1917:

Scarlet fever epidemic Burket, Kosciusko County; Centerville, Tipton County; Washington Township, Whitley County; Warsaw. Diphtheria epidemic Bainbridge, Putnam County. Smallpox epidemic Knightsville, Clay County; Columbia City and Whitley County and Anderson. Measles epidemic Knightsville, Clay County. One death poliomyelitis Bluffton November 25. Elwood, E. W., age 7, died of tetanus two weeks after smallpox vaccination, Dr. E. S., Madison County, coroner. Rabies epidemic Washington, Jefferson Township, Pike County.

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Kansas.

From Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine, telegram dated December 4, 1917:

Week ending December 1, typhoid, Eldorado 32. Smallpox, Kansas City 47, Harris 18. Poliomyelitis, Junction City 1. Meningitis, Scott City 1, Manhattan 4, Leavenworth 1. Meningitis carriers, Manhattan 3.

Massachusetts.

From Collaborating Epidemiologist Kelley, telegram dated December 3, 1917:

Unusual prevalence disease past month: Diphtheria, Amesbury 4 additional cases, total 41; Plymouth 3 additional, total 7; Springfield 65, West Springfield 2 additional, 11; Greenfield, 4 additional, total 11; Lowell 52, Medford 3 additional, total 10; Arlington 6 additional, total 9; Chelsea 27, Newburyport 6, Belmont 5. Scarlet fever, Milford 3 additional, total 13; Montague 6 additional, total 20; Boxford 3, Franklin 6, Whitman 5, Taunton 12, Pittsfield 14, Everett 10, Winthrop 3. Typhoid fever, Lynn 3. Whooping cough, Brockton 34, Canton 11, Milford 11, Uxbridge 5, Webster 20.

Minnesota.

From Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken, telegram dated December 3, 1917:

Smallpox: Pine County, Sinyayson Township, 4; Roseau County, Jabus Township, 1. Todd County, Brichdale Township, 2 cases of poliomyelitis reported since November 26.

South Carolina.

From Collaborating Epidemiologist Hayne, telegram dated December 3, 1917:

Measles, mild epidemic throughout State. Sporadic cases meningitis in Greenville. Rural diphtheria and scarlet fever very prevalent.

Virginia.

From Collaborating Epidemiologist Traynham, telegram dated December 4, 1917:

Death from cerebrospinal meningitis reported at Chance, Essex County; no other cases reported in county. Smallpox reported from Richlands, Tazewell County.

Washington.

From Collaborating Epidemiologist Tuttle, telegram dated December 3, 1917:

Eight scarlet fever, Vancouver; 5 scarlet, Anacortes; 1 poliomyelitis Curlew and Bellingham.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**State Reports for October, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Connecticut:	
Calhoun County.....	4	Hartford County—	
Jefferson County.....	1	Hartford.....	4
Total.....	5		
California:		Montana:	
Alameda County.....	1	Cascade County.....	1
San Diego County.....	3	Lewis and Clark County—	
San Francisco (city).....	1	Helena.....	1
Solano County.....	1	Total.....	2
Total.....	6		

State Reports for July and August, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (Aug. 1-31):		San Joaquin County—	
Alameda County—		Stockton.....	1
Oakland.....	3	Total.....	11
Contra Costa County—			
Pinole.....	1	Washington (July 1-31):	
San Diego County—		Okanogan County—	
San Diego.....	4	Brewster.....	1
San Francisco (city).....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.....	1		Northampton, Mass.....	1	1
Baltimore, Md.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	2
Boston, Mass.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	1
Chicago, Ill.....	5	4	Providence, R. I.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.....		1	Seattle, Wash.....	1	
Newark, N. J.....	1		Wichita, Kans.....		1
New York, N. Y.....	2	3			

DIPHTHERIA.**Maryland—Emmitsburg.**

During the week ended December 1, 1917, 7 cases of diphtheria were notified at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Md. Examination of nose and throat swabbings from persons at the institution showed 20 diphtheria-positive cultures.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2097.

ERYSIPelas.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		New York, N. Y.		2
Bridgeport, Conn.	1		Oakland, Cal.	2	
Buffalo, N. Y.	6	1	Omaha, Nebr.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	23		Orange, N. J.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	4		Philadelphia, Pa.	4	
Concord, N. H.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	1
Denver, Colo.	1		Reading, Pa.	1	
Hartford, Conn.	1		Rochester, N. Y.	2	
Johnstown, Pa.		1	Sacramento, Cal.	1	
Kansas City, Kans.	1		Saginaw, Mich.		1
Kansas City, Mo.	2		St. Louis, Mo.	12	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	2		San Francisco, Cal.	3	
Milwaukee, Wis.	2		Seattle, Wash.	2	
Newark, N. J.	5		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
New Castle, Pa.	2		Wheeling, W. Va.		1

LEPROSY.

City Report for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

During the week ended November 17, 1917, one case of leprosy was reported in New Orleans, La.

MALARIA.

State Reports for October, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		California—Continued.	
Autauga County	3	Calaveras County	5
Baldwin County	3	Angels Camp	2
Bibb County	7	Colusa County	2
Blount County	10	Colusa	3
Bullock County	1	Contra Costa County	
Butler County	1	Martinez	2
Calhoun County	38	Fresno County	6
Chambers County	1	Firebaugh	6
Cherokee County	1	Reedley	2
Chilton County	1	Glenn County	
Choctaw County	3	Orland	2
Clarke County	7	Kern County	2
Coffee County	3	Kings County	1
Covington County	3	Hanford	2
Crenshaw County	2	Lemoore	3
Dallas County	4	Los Angeles County	
Elmore County	1	Avalon	1
Etowah County	6	Los Angeles	7
Geneva County	1	Merced County	
Greene County	1	Los Banos	2
Hale County	1	Modoc County	1
Houston County	46	Placer County	
Jefferson County	110	Rocklin	4
Lauderdale County	1	Sacramento County	1
Lowndes County	1	Sacramento	4
Macon County	1	San Diego County	
Marengo County	4	San Diego	1
Mobile County	3	San Francisco (city)	6
Montgomery County	4	San Joaquin County	7
Morgan County	5	Shasta County	
Perry County	1	Redding	4
Pickens County	1	Salano County	3
Pike County	1	Vacaville	1
Russell County	1	Stanislaus County	
Shelby County	6	Modesto	2
St. Clair County	15	Oakdale	1
Sumter County	1	Sutter County	1
Talladega County	1	Tehama County	2
Tuscaloosa County	3	Trinity County	2
Washington County	1	Tulare County	1
Total	304	Tuolumne County	
California:		Yolo County	5
Amador County	1	Yuba County	
Butte County	33	Marysville	8
Gridley	4	Total	141

MALARIA—Continued.**State Reports for August and September, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (Aug. 1-31):		California—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Stanislaus County—	
Berkeley.....	1	Oakdale.....	2
Butte County.....	27	Sutter County.....	1
Biggs.....	1	Tehama County.....	2
Calaveras County—	21	Tulare County—	
Angels Camp.....	2	Tulare.....	2
Colusa County.....	2	Visalia.....	3
Colusa.....	6	Tuolumne County.....	2
Fresno County—	1	Ventura County—	
Firebaugh.....	5	Ventura.....	2
Kern County.....	7	Yolo County—	
Los Angeles County—	1	Woodland.....	2
Los Angeles.....	2	Total.....	135
Sierra Madre.....	2		
Marin County.....	1	Nevada (Sept. 1-30):	
Merced County—	1	White Pine County.....	1
Los Banos.....	1		
Modoc County.....	7	South Carolina (Aug. 1-31):	
Placer County—		Beaufort County.....	17
Rocklin.....	2	Dorchester County.....	54
Sacramento County.....	1	Marion County.....	47
San Francisco (city).....	1	Spartanburg County.....	2
San Joaquin County—	4	Williamsburg County.....	14
Stockton.....	5	Total.....	134
Shasta County—			
Redding.....	2		
Solano County—			
Benicia.....	1		
Sonoma County—			
Petaluma.....	4		
Santa Rosa.....	1		
	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Mobile, Ala.....		
Kansas City, Mo.....	1		New York, N. Y.....		1
Memphis, Tenn.....	4		Savannah, Ga.....	1	

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2097.

PELLAGRA.**State Reports for October, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:			
Autauga County.....	1	Alabama—Continued.	
Barbour County.....	1	Macon County.....	1
Bibb County.....	1	Mobile County.....	17
Butler County.....	2	Montgomery County.....	7
Calhoun County.....	2	Morgan County.....	2
Chilton County.....	2	Perry County.....	2
Choctaw County.....	1	Pike County.....	1
Cleburne County.....	1	Randolph County.....	1
Coffee County.....	1	Russell County.....	1
Colbert County.....	1	Shelby County.....	1
Conecuh County.....	1	St. Clair County.....	1
Covington County.....	1	Sumter County.....	3
Dallas County.....	4	Tallapoosa County.....	1
Elmore County.....	1	Tuscaloosa County.....	14
Escambia County.....	1	Wilcox County.....	4
Etowah County.....	3	Total.....	110
Franklin County.....	1		
Geneva County.....	1	California:	
Greene County.....	2	Los Angeles County—	
Hale County.....	1	Long Beach.....	1
Jackson County.....	1	Los Angeles.....	1
Jefferson County.....	21	Total.....	2
Lamar County.....	1		
Lawrence County.....	1		
Limestone County.....	1		

State Reports for August, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California:			
Los Angeles County.....	1	South Carolina—Continued.	
Los Angeles.....	2	Fairfield County.....	1
San Bernardino County.....	1	Greenville County.....	2
San Diego County—		Laurens County.....	2
San Diego.....	1	Marion County.....	7
Total.....	5	Newberry County.....	2
South Carolina:		Saluda County.....	10
Abbeville County.....	3	Union County.....	1
Anderson County.....	1	Williamsburg County.....	2
Chester County.....	1	York County.....	1
		Total.....	33

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.....		3	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	..
Austin, Tex.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	2	1
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	1	Richmond, Va.....	1	3
El Paso, Tex.....		1	Winston-Salem, N. C.....		1
Memphis, Tenn.....	1				

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	7	22	Long Beach, Cal.	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	1	Los Angeles, Cal.	12	6
Boston, Mass.	26	21	Lowell, Mass.	1	2
Braddock, Pa.	1	—	Lynn, Mass.	1	1
Brockton, Mass.	2	—	Manchester, N. H.	1	1
Cambridge, Mass.	3	1	McKeesport, Pa.	1	—
Chelmsford, Mass.	1	1	Newark, N. J.	39	14
Chicago, Ill.	128	79	New Castle, Pa.	2	—
Cleveland, Ohio.	18	23	Newton, Mass.	1	—
Coffeyville, Kans.	1	—	Oakland, Cal.	1	8
Dayton, Ohio.	2	4	Pasadena, Cal.	3	1
Detroit, Mich.	14	26	Philadelphia, Pa.	43	39
Duluth, Minn.	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	47	43
Evansville, Ind.	2	—	Pontiac, Mich.	2	1
Fall River, Mass.	2	1	Rochester, N. Y.	12	3
Fitchburg, Mass.	1	—	Sacramento, Cal.	10	1
Flint, Mich.	1	—	San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	1	San Francisco, Cal.	11	5
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	2	Somerville, Mass.	2	2
Haverhill, Mass.	3	—	Springfield, Mass.	2	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	3	Springfield, Ohio.	1	—
Kansas City, Mo.	7	11	Steeltown, Pa.	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	1	—	Taunton, Mass.	1	2
Lexington, Ky.	1	2	Worcester, Mass.	4	2

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**Illinois.**

During the week ended December 1, 1917, cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Illinois as follows: Bureau and Clay Counties, 1 each; Cook County, 2, both in Chicago.

State Reports for October, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Colorado—Continued.	
De Kalb County.	1	Las Animas County—	
Jefferson County.	1	Trinidad.	1
Lawrence County.	1	Prowers County—	
Total.....	3	Lamar.	1
		Total.....	3
California:		Connecticut:	
Alameda County—		New Haven County—	
Berkeley.	1	Hamden.	1
Oakland.	1	New Haven.	1
Los Angeles County.	1	Total.....	2
Azusa.	1		
Los Angeles.	3	Montana:	
Pasadena.	1	Big Horn County.	1
Yuba County—		Cascade County—	
Marysville.	1	Great Falls.	1
Total.....	9	Fergus County.	1
Colorado:		Sweet Grass County.	3
Denver County—		Total.....	6
Denver.	1		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**State Reports for July and August, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (Aug. 1-31):		California (Aug. 1-31)—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Yuba County.....	1
Oakland.....	1	Total.....	11
Humboldt County.....	2		
Los Angeles County—			
Pasadena.....	1	Washington (July 1-31):	
Marin County—		Spokane County—	
Sausalito.....	1	Spokane.....	1
San Francisco (city).....	3	King County—	
San Mateo County—		Seattle.....	2
Burlingame.....	1	Total.....	3
Sonoma County—			
Santa Rosa.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	6	6	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	2	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1	Springfield, Mass.....	1	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	2	.....		

RABIES IN MAN.**City Report for Week Ended November 17, 1917.**

During the week ended November 17, 1917, one fatal case of rabies in man was reported in Milwaukee, Wis.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.**Nevada Report for September, 1917.**

During the month of September, 1917, one case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever was reported in Washoe County, Nev.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2097.

SMALLPOX.**New Mexico—San Juan Navajo Reservation.**

Dr. B. H. Frayser, of the United States Indian Medical Service, in a report dated November 15, 1917, states that during the summer a large number of cases of smallpox were treated on the San Juan Navajo Reservation, N. Mex., and that over 4,000 Indians were vaccinated. At the time of the report five new cases were present at Tsenospos and three at Aneth, Utah, both of these places being on the San Juan Reservation.

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SMALLPOX—Continued.**State Reports for October, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Fresno County.....	2				2	
Kern County.....	11				8	3
Nevada County.....	2				2	
Nevada City.....	1				1	
Total.....	16				13	3
Colorado:						
Chaffee County.....	2		1			1
Denver County—						
Denver.....	21		1	4	16	
Las Animas County—						
Trinidad.....	1				1	
Sedgwick County.....	11				2	9
Total.....	35		2	4	19	10

California Report for August, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Alameda County—						
Oakland.....	1				1	
Fresno County.....	9			1	9	
San Francisco (city).....	1					
Total.....	11			1	10	

SMALLPOX—Continued.**Miscellaneous State Reports.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama (Oct. 1-31):			Montana (Oct. 1-31)—Contd.		
Conecuh County.....	2		Silver Bow County.....	7	
Geneva County.....	1		Butte.....	35	
Lamar County.....	4		Sweet Grass County.....	1	
Lauderdale County.....	4		Teton County.....	1	
Lee County.....	1		Total.....	71	
Montgomery County.....	6		Nevada (Oct. 1-31):		
Pickens County.....	35		Elko County.....	1	
Russell County.....	3		Washoe County.....	1	
Talladega County.....	5		Total.....	2	
Wilcox County.....	1		South Carolina (Aug. 1-31):		
Total.....	62		Greenville County.....	1	
Connecticut (Oct. 1-31):			Washington (July 1-31):		
Hartford County—			Cowlitz County.....	1	
East Windsor.....	1		Jefferson County.....	1	
Middlesex County—			King County.....	4	
Cromwell.....	2		Auburn.....	4	
Total.....	3		Seattle.....	7	
Montana (Oct. 1-31):			Lincoln County.....		
Beaverhead County.....	7		Davenport.....	1	
Cascade County—			Pierce County—		
Great Falls.....	2		Tacoma.....	2	
Chouteau County.....	1		Snohomish County—		
Custer County.....	2		Sultan.....	1	
Dawson County.....	1		Whatcom County—		
Deerlodge County—			Bellingham.....	1	
Anaconda.....	1		Yakima County.....	7	
Flathead County.....	2		Total.....	29	
Kalispell.....	2				
Hill County.....	1				

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alton, Ill.....	4		Leavenworth, Kans.....	2	
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	3		Lincoln, Nebr.....	2	
Austin, Tex.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3		Memphis, Tenn.....	3	
Butte, Mont.....	14		Milwaukee, Wis.....	9	
Canton, Ohio.....	2		Minneapolis, Minn.....	17	
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	18		Newport, Ky.....	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	2		Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	4		Omaha, Nebr.....	17	
Denver, Colo.....	7		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	29		Quincy, Ill.....	5	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	5	
Flint, Mich.....	7		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5	
For Wayne, Ind.....	48		San Francisco, Cal.....		1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	21		Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	23	1	Springfield, Ill.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	78		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	
La Crosse, Wis.....	4		Washington, D. C.....	1	

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	1	Oakland, Cal.....		
Chicago, Ill.....	2		Omaha, Nebr.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	2
Harrisburg, Pa.....		1	Providence, R. I.....		1
Nashville, Tenn.....		1	Toledo, Ohio.....		1
New York, N. Y.....	1	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2097.

TYPHOID FEVER.**Tennessee—Tazewell.**

On November 28, 1917, eight cases of typhoid fever were reported at Tazewell, Tenn., where the first case occurred early in September, most of the other cases having occurred during the first three weeks of November.

State Reports for October, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		California—Continued.	
Baldwin County.....	2	Contra Costa County—	
Barbour County.....	2	Pinole.....	1
Bibb County.....	3	El Dorado County.....	1
Blount County.....	4	Fresno County.....	4
Calhoun County.....	55	Clovis.....	1
Chambers County.....	2	Fresno.....	4
Cherokee County.....	3	Imperial County.....	3
Chilton County.....	1	Brawley.....	2
Choctaw County.....	5	El Centro.....	3
Clarke County.....	1	Imperial.....	2
Colbert County.....	1	Kern County—	
Coosa County.....	2	Bakersfield.....	1
Covington County.....	3	Kings County—	
Crenshaw County.....	2	Hanford.....	2
Cullman County.....	3	Los Angeles County.....	12
Dale County.....	4	Azusa.....	1
Dallas County.....	1	Claremont.....	1
DeKalb County.....	2	El Monte.....	2
Elmore County.....	7	Long Beach.....	2
Etowah County.....	1	Los Angeles.....	35
Fayette County.....	15	Pasadena.....	1
Geneva County.....	3	San Fernando.....	1
Greene County.....	5	Monterey Park.....	1
Henry County.....	4	Mendocino County—	
Houston County.....	1	Willits.....	3
Jackson County.....	1	Napa County—	
Jefferson County.....	2	Napa.....	2
Lamar County.....	180	Nevada County.....	1
Lauderdale County.....	3	Orange County.....	4
Lawrence County.....	2	Santa Ana.....	1
Lee County.....	1	Riverside County—	
Limestone County.....	2	Banning.....	1
Lowndes County.....	5	Riverside.....	2
Macon County.....	3	Sacramento County—	
Marengo County.....	5	Sacramento.....	8
Marion County.....	1	San Bernardino County—	
Marshall County.....	2	Ontario.....	2
Mobile County.....	6	San Diego County—	
Monroe County.....	4	National City.....	1
Montgomery County.....	10	Oceanside.....	1
Morgan County.....	2	San Diego.....	4
Pickens County.....	1	San Francisco (City).....	17
Pike County.....	1	San Joaquin County.....	3
Russell County.....	1	Stockton.....	17
Shelby County.....	17	Tracy.....	1
St. Clair County.....	2	Santa Barbara County—	
Sumpter County.....	1	Santa Barbara.....	1
Talladega County.....	3	Santa Clara County—	
Tallapoosa County.....	6	San Jose.....	4
Tuscaloosa County.....	12	Santa Cruz County—	
Washington County.....	1	Santa Cruz.....	1
Wilcox County.....	1	Watsonville.....	1
Winston County.....	6	Siskiyou County—	
Total.....	415	Dunsmuir.....	1
California:		Sonoma County—	
Alameda County.....	1	Santa Rosa.....	1
Alameda.....	1	Stanislaus County.....	1
Oakland.....	5	Sutter County.....	3
Butte County.....	5	Tehama County.....	1
Chico.....	2	Tulare County.....	2
Calaveras County.....	2	Ventura County—	
		Oxnard.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1917—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California—Continued.		Connecticut—Continued.	
Yolo County—		New Haven County—	
Woodland.....	1	Madison.....	1
Total.....	105	Milford.....	1
Colorado:		New Haven.....	3
Bent County.....	1	Seymour.....	1
Boulder County.....	3	Wallingford (boro).....	2
Chaffee County.....	4	Waterbury.....	7
Clear Creek County.....	1	New London County—	
Denver County—		Groton (boro).....	1
Denver.....	26	New London.....	1
Huerfano County.....	2	Norwich.....	1
Jefferson County.....	1	Norwich (town).....	1
Kit Carson County.....	2	Preston.....	1
Larimer County.....	1	Windham County—	
Las Animas County—		Ashford.....	1
Trinidad.....	4	Putnam.....	1
Logan County.....	1	Willimantic.....	2
Mesa County.....	2	Total.....	71
Montrose County.....	1	Montana:	
Morgan County.....	3	Blaine County.....	1
Otero County.....	5	Carbon County.....	2
Pueblo County—		Cascade County.....	2
Pueblo.....	9	Great Falls.....	7
Weld County.....	10	Custer County.....	4
Total.....	76	Dawson County.....	4
Connecticut:		Fergus County.....	3
Fairfield County—		Gallatin County.....	1
Bridgeport.....	2	Hill County.....	5
Danbury.....	2	Lewis and Clark County—	
Monroe.....	1	Helena.....	3
Stamford.....	1	Missoula County.....	10
Hartford County—		Musselshell County.....	3
Avon.....	1	Ravalli County.....	1
Berlin.....	1	Rosebud County.....	3
Bristol.....	1	Sheridan County.....	1
Canton.....	1	Silver Bow County.....	1
East Hartford.....	1	Butte.....	1
Farmington.....	1	Teton County.....	1
Hartford.....	25	Yellowstone County.....	2
Manchester.....	1	Billings.....	2
New Britain.....	5	Total.....	57
Suffield.....	1	Nevada:	
West Hartford.....	1	Lyon County.....	2
Middlesex County—		Nye County.....	11
Clinton.....	1	Washoe County.....	3
Essex.....	1	White Pine County.....	1
		Total.....	17

State Reports for July, August, and September, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (Aug. 1-31):		California (Aug. 1-31)—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Imperial County—	
Alameda.....	5	El Centro.....	1
Berkeley.....	4	Kern County.....	4
Emeryville.....	3	Bakersfield.....	1
Oakland.....	1	Kings County—	
Butte County—	11	Hanford.....	4
Chico.....	1	Lassen County.....	2
Colusa County.....	3	Los Angeles County.....	5
Contra Costa County—		Burbank.....	2
Pinole.....	1	El Monte.....	1
Pittsburg.....	1	Glandora.....	1
Fresno County—	5	Long Beach.....	3
Fowler.....	1	Los Angeles.....	37
Fresno.....	3	Santa Monica.....	1
Humboldt County.....	1	Sawtelle.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for July, August, and September, 1917—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (Aug. 1-31)—Continued.		South Carolina (Aug. 1-31):	
Los Angeles County—Continued.		Abbeville County.....	2
Sierra Madre.....	1	Chesterfield County.....	4
Whittier.....	1	Florence County.....	2
Madera County.....	2	Greenville County.....	18
Mendocino County—		Marion County.....	5
Willits.....	1	Richland County.....	3
Modoc County.....	1	Spartanburg County.....	2
Orange County—		Sumter County.....	4
Anaheim.....	1	Total.....	40
Brea.....	1	Washington (July 1-31):	
Riverside County—	8	Adams County.....	1
Hemet.....	2	Benton County.....	3
Riverside.....	1	Kennewick.....	1
Sacramento County—	3	Chelan County.....	
Sacramento.....	9	Wenatchee.....	1
San Benito County.....	1	Clallam County.....	
San Bernardino County—	2	Clark County.....	1
Needles.....	1	Vancouver.....	1
Redlands.....	9	Washougal.....	1
San Diego County—		Columbia County.....	1
Oceanside.....	3	Cowlitz County—	
San Diego.....	2	Woodland.....	1
San Francisco (city).....	21	Grant County—	
San Joaquin County—	2	Coulee City.....	1
Stockton.....	8	King County—	
San Luis Obispo County—		Auburn.....	6
Paso Robles.....	2	Seattle.....	5
San Mateo County—		Kitsap County—	
Hillsborough.....	1	Poulsbo.....	2
Santa Barbara County—		Kittitas County—	
Santa Barbara.....	1	Ch. Elum.....	1
Santa Clara County—	2	Lewis County—	
Los Gatos.....	1	Chehalis.....	1
Santa Cruz County—		Lincoln County—	
Santa Cruz.....	1	Davenport.....	1
Shasta County.....	3	Okanogan County—	
Siskiyou County—	3	Brewster.....	2
Ftma.....	3	Pierce County—	
Solano County—	1	Tacoma.....	2
Rio Vista.....	3	Skagit County—	
Sonoma County—	2	Sedro W. Colley.....	2
Stanislaus County—	3	Skamania County—	
Modesto.....	16	Snohomish County—	
Turlock.....	3	Everett.....	1
Sutter County—	9	Spokane County—	
Tehama.....	1	Rockford.....	1
Tehama County—		Spokane.....	3
Tehama.....	1	Stevens County—	
Tulare County.....	1	Chewelah.....	1
Ventura County—		Walla Walla County—	
Oxnard.....	1	Walla Walla.....	5
Ventura.....	1	Whitman County—	
Yuba County—		Oakesdale.....	3
Marysville.....	1	St. John.....	1
Total.....	226	Yakima County—	
Nevada (Sept. 1-30):		Grandview.....	4
Lincoln County.....	1	Granger.....	1
Lyon County.....	5	Wapato.....	1
Storey County.....	2	Sunnyside.....	2
Washoe County.....	3	North Yakima.....	6
White Pine County.....	1	Total.....	73
Total.....	12		

December 7, 1917

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.	8		New York, N. Y.	20	3
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	1
Atlanta, Ga.	5	1	Oakland, Cal.	1	
Austin, Tex.	2		Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	5	1	Passaic, N. J.	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	1	3	Philadelphia, Pa.	9	1
Boston, Mass.	5	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	
Bridgeport, Conn.	1		Portland, Oreg.	2	
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	2	Providence, R. I.	2	
Camden, N. J.	5		Reading, Pa.		
Charleston, S. C.	2		Richmond, Va.	6	
Chicago, Ill.	12	1	Rochester, N. Y.	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.	2		Rockford, Ill.	2	
Columbus, Ohio.	1	1	Saginaw, Mich.	2	
Cumberland, Md.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	3	
Denver, Colo.	3		Salt Lake City, Utah	6	
Detroit, Mich.	11	1	San Diego, Cal.	3	
Elizabeth, N. J.	4		San Francisco, Cal.		1
El Paso, Tex.	1		Savannah, Ga.		1
Evansville, Ind.	2		Schenectady, N. Y.	1	
Everett, Mass.	1		Seattle, Wash.	4	
Fall River, Mass.	5		Somerville, Mass.	2	
Flint, Mich.	3	1	South Bend, Ind.	1	
Fort Worth, Tex.	3		Springfield, Ill.		1
Galveston, Tex.	2	1	Springfield, Mass.	8	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	1	Springfield, Ohio.	9	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	2		Steeltown, Pa.		
Hartford, Conn.	1		Toledo, Ohio.	1	
Indianapolis, Ind.	2		Trenton, N. J.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	3	1	Troy, N. Y.	3	
Lexington, Ky.	4		Washington, D. C.	8	
Los Angeles, Cal.	2		Washington, Pa.	1	
Memphis, Tenn.	1	2	Wheeling, W. Va.	8	
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1	Wichita, Kans.	3	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	1		Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	1		Wilmington, Del.		2
Newark, N. J.		1	Winston-Salem, N. C.	3	
New Orleans, La.	5		Worcester, Mass.	1	
Newton, Mass.	1				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for October, 1917.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Alabama.....	148	164	137	Connecticut.....	337	268	124
California.....	298	310	336	Montana.....	21	24	168
Colorado.....	76	25	65	Nevada.....	6	7	13

State Reports for July, August, and September, 1917.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California (Aug. 1-31).....	115	530	166	South Carolina (Aug. 1-31).....	137	1	3
Nevada (Sept. 1-30).....			7	Washington (July 1-31).....	22	125	37

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	580,621	219	32	1	17	1	19	—	44	21
Boston, Mass.	756,476	223	109	7	82	—	33	—	46	30
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	653	332	20	43	1	126	6	519	66
Cleveland, Ohio.	674,073	184	51	4	4	—	16	—	25	19
Detroit, Mich.	571,781	189	95	4	18	—	34	2	54	17
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	112	13	1	4	—	7	—	30	15
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	1,291	261	16	185	1	142	2	320	148
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	540	85	20	17	—	48	—	76	59
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,090	163	37	1	21	2	14	—	33	11
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	176	83	2	22	—	37	—	36	13
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	152	23	3	5	—	17	—	28	19
Cincinnati, Ohio.	410,476	119	29	2	1	—	10	—	27	19
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345	84	14	1	23	—	16	—	25	8
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,555	93	16	2	25	—	33	2	10	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454	16	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	—
Newark, N. J.	408,894	120	18	1	19	—	19	—	31	15
New Orleans, La.	371,747	143	19	—	2	—	8	1	27	17
San Francisco, Cal.	463,513	128	10	1	19	—	9	1	34	9
Seattle, Wash.	348,639	59	5	1	6	—	7	—	6	9
Washington, D. C.	363,980	148	64	3	72	1	15	—	16	14
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	214,878	63	5	1	1	—	19	—	9	5
Denver, Colo.	260,800	54	5	1	2	—	8	—	—	8
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	51	—	1	—	—	20	—	13	—
Kansas City, Mo.	297,817	80	18	3	1	—	14	—	3	5
Portland, Oreg.	295,463	54	1	—	10	—	8	—	13	9
Providence, R. I.	254,960	60	17	3	—	—	7	—	7	7
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	48	4	3	12	—	16	—	3	3
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Albany, N. Y.	104,199	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Atlanta, Ga.	190,558	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	4
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	48	3	1	14	—	11	—	5	3
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	35	9	2	—	—	1	—	9	4
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981	21	7	—	6	—	1	—	4	2
Camden, N. J.	106,233	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	3	—
Dayton, Ohio.	127,224	47	10	—	2	—	6	—	4	3
Fall River, Mass.	125,366	21	8	2	—	—	1	—	7	2
Fort Worth, Tex.	104,562	20	6	—	22	—	3	—	—	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,291	26	4	1	—	—	8	—	6	—
Hartford, Conn.	110,900	—	10	—	2	—	6	—	4	4
Lawrence, Mass.	100,560	15	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	31	5	—	2	—	2	—	3	1
Lynn, Mass.	102,423	22	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	1
Memphis, Tenn.	148,995	54	6	—	18	—	4	—	20	10
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	33	4	—	11	—	9	—	1	7
New Haven, Conn.	149,685	—	10	—	2	—	4	—	10	9
Oakland, Calif.	198,604	45	1	—	2	—	2	—	9	4
Omaha, Nebr.	165,470	51	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	2
Reading, Pa.	109,381	20	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Richmond, Va.	156,687	58	10	—	—	—	10	—	9	9
Salt Lake City, Utah.	117,399	23	2	—	23	—	22	—	—	2
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	29	19	—	14	—	7	—	2	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	30	20	—	7	—	13	—	5	4
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Toledo, Ohio.	191,554	73	14	2	2	—	14	—	11	5
Trenton, N. J.	111,593	41	14	1	1	—	—	—	7	3
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	48	10	—	3	—	7	—	11	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	58,659	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bayonne, N. J.	69,893	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Berkeley, Cal.	57,653	11	—	—	10	—	2	—	2	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,973	19	13	1	2	—	7	—	2	3
Brockton, Mass.	67,449	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	4	—
Canton, Ohio.	60,852	15	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Charleston, S. C.	60,734	24	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Covington, Ky.	57,144	12	6	—	—	—	3	—	2	—

December 7, 1917

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
 Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Duluth, Minn.	94,495	15	6		7		8		2	
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,690	14	17	1	22		14		5	5
El Paso, Tex.	63,705	31	1	1						4
Erie, Pa.	75,195		7		1		4		6	34
Evansville, Ind.	76,078	29	7	1			6		4	4
Flint, Mich.	54,772	7	6				16	1	2	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	76,183	14								
Harrisburg, Pa.	72,015	20	7				2		1	3
Hoboken, N. J.	77,214	18	2		18	1	6		4	4
Johnstown, Pa.	68,529	21	6	1			8		1	
Kansas City, Kans.	99,437		2	1			5			
Lancaster, Pa.	50,853						2			
Malden, Mass.	51,155	11	8	1	8		2		5	2
Manchester, N. H.	78,283	15	4				1		4	
Mobile, Ala.	58,221	23							2	6
New Britain, Conn.	53,794	19			1					2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	92,943	12	3				3			
Passaic, N. J.	71,744	18	13	1			1		2	3
Pawtucket, R. I.	59,411	14	1		1		2			
Portland, Me.	63,867	24	1	2	44					
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	22			1					2
Sacramento, Cal.	66,895	20	1	1			9		3	4
Saginaw, Mich.	55,642	17	1	1			2		2	
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,238	19	10	1					1	1
San Diego, Cal.	53,330	19	5		2		4		3	3
Savannah, Ga.	68,805	28	4						2	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	99,519	17	3		3		1		3	2
Sioux City, Iowa	57,078						8			
Somerville, Mass.	87,039	24	7		6		11		4	1
South Bend, Ind.	68,946	14	1				3	1		
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	16	1		1					1
Springfield, Ohio	51,550	17								2
Terre Haute, Ind.	66,083	14	1		2					1
Troy, N. Y.	77,916		2				1		5	5
Wichita, Kans.	70,722		1		1		4		2	
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	76,776	24	12	1	6		6		4	1
Wilmington, Del.	94,265	37	3		2		1			3
York, Pa.	51,636		3				7	2		
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	3	3		2		2		2	1
Austin, Tex.	34,814	9								
Bellingham, Wash.	32,985	4								
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	5	1				4		3	
Butler, Pa.	27,632	2	3							
Butte, Mont.	43,425		2				12		1	
Chelsea, Mass.	46,192	15	3	1	12		3		1	2
Chicopee, Mass.	29,319	6			1		1		1	1
Cumberland, Md.	26,074	3	1						2	1
Danville, Ill.	32,261	12					2			
Dubuque, Iowa	39,873		4				1			
East Chicago, Ind.	28,743	4			2					
East Orange, N. J.	42,458	8	2		47		1			
Eglin, Ill.	28,203	7	3				1			
Everett, Mass.	39,233	7	6		13		1		2	
Everett, Wash.	35,486	4								
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,781	9	2		1				3	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,863	21								3
Green Bay, Wis.	29,353	9	1		4					
Hagerstown, Md.	25,679									
Hamilton, Ohio	40,496	5					1		1	
Haverhill, Mass.	45,477	9	1		3		5		1	
Jackson, Mich.	35,363	16					3		4	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,886	19	1		35		1		2	1
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	8	7		2		9		1	
Kingston, N. Y.	26,771	14								1
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676		1				3		2	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677	9	3				4			
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	17	1		17	1	1		2	1
Lima, Ohio.	35,384	10	7				3	1		1
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	12					1		1	
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	4					1			
Lorain, Ohio.	36,964				12		1			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,940		13							

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 17, 1917—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Madison, Wis.	30,609	2								
McKeesport, Pa.	47,521	16	1	2	1	1			1	3
Medford, Mass.	26,234	14	3	2						
Nashua, N. H.	27,327	6	2							
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,603	6	1		25					
New Castle, Pa.	41,133	3					5	2		
Newport, Ky.	31,927	6							1	1
Newport, R. I.	30,108	1	1		13					
Newton, Mass.	43,715	13					1			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37,353	9	7						1	1
Norristown, Pa.	31,401	8	4							
Ogden, Utah.	31,404	8	2				4			
Orange, N. J.	33,080	11	3		3		3			
Pasadena, Cal.	46,450	12								
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,185	7	2		2				2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,629	10	1				3			
Portsmouth, Va.	39,651	5	3		1		3			
Quincy, Ill.	36,798	15	5		1					
Quincy, Mass.	38,136	8	3		2		4			
Racine, Wis.	46,486	3								
Roanoke, Va.	43,284	13	2						2	1
Rock Island, Ill.	28,926	9	1				2		1	
San Jose, Cal.	38,902						1			
Steubenville, Ohio	27,445	7	2							
Superior, Wis.	46,226	12	1							1
Taunton, Mass.	36,283	13					1			
Waltham, Mass.	30,570	6						3		
Watertown, N. Y.	29,864	1						4		
West Hoboken, N. J.	43,139	9	1		1		1	2	1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,377	15	4				2	2		
Williamsport, Pa.	33,809	11					2	1		
Wilmington, N. C.	29,862	12								1
Winston-Salem, N. C.	31,155	11	1		5		4		2	1
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,863	12					2			
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alton, Ill.	22,874	6	1		3					
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,016	9	5				1			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,532	2		1						
Berlin, N. H.	13,599									
Braddock, Pa.	21,685	6		3						
Cairo, Ill.	15,794	4								
Clinton, Mass.	15,075	3					1			
Concord, N. H.	22,659	4	1		1					
Galesburg, Ill.	24,276	6								1
Harrison, N. J.	16,950		1							
Kearny, N. J.	23,539	5					4	2		
Kokomo, Ind.	20,930	4	1				1	1		
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	7		1						
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	5	1							
Melrose, Mass.	17,445	5	2	1						
Morristown, N. J.	13,284	2								
Muscatine, Iowa	17,500						1			
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,126	8								
Newburyport, Mass.	15,243	6	1							
New London, Conn.	20,985	8	2						2	
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	6	1	1						
Northampton, Mass.	19,926	6	2	1			4	2		
Plainfield, N. J.	23,805	6		1						
Pontiac, Mich.	17,524	17	2	1			1		1	
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,666						4			
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,067	3								
Rutland, Vt.	14,831	4					1			1
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,193	6					1		1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,821	8								
Steelton, Pa.	15,548	3	3						6	
Washington, Pa.	21,618						2			
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	23,228	11	1	1						
Woburn, Mass.	15,969	4								3

* Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During the Week Ended Dec. 7, 1917.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 16-22.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Sept. 16-29.....	3	2	
Madras.....	do.....	4	1	
Java:				
Mid Java.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	1	1	
West Java.....	do.....	40	9	Sept. 14-Oct. 11, 1917: Cases, 100; deaths, 36.
Batavia.....				

PLAQUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 16-22.....	3	2	
India:				
Bassein.....	Sept. 2-16.....	.....	3	
Bombay.....	Sept. 9-22.....	56	41	
Henzada.....	Sept. 9-15.....	.....	2	
Karachi.....	Sept. 16-29.....	7	6	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	1,361	976	
Mandalay.....	Sept. 2-15.....	.....	14	
Pegu.....	Sept. 9-15.....	.....	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 2-15.....	4	4	

SMALLPOX.

China:				
Chungking.....	Sept. 23-29.....	.....		Present.
Mukden.....	Oct. 14-20.....	.....		Do.
Shanghai.....	Oct. 8-14.....	.....	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 9-22.....	4	1	
Madras.....	Sept. 16-29.....	7	2	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 14.....	34	14	
Java:				
Mid Java.....	Sept. 5-Oct. 2.....	55	.....
West Java.....	do.....	2	.....	Sept. 11-Oct. 11, 1917: Cases, 124; deaths, 57.
Batavia.....	Sept. 14-20.....	.....	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 14-20.....	1	.....
Portuguese East Africa:				
Laurencio Marquez.....	July 1-31.....	.....	7	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 14.....	17	5	
Java:				
Mid Java.....	Sept. 5-Oct. 2.....	15	1	
West Java.....	Sept. 14-Oct. 4.....	20	1	Sept. 14-Oct. 2, 1917: Cases, 49; deaths, 5.
Batavia.....				

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1917.
CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 1-May 5.....		8	
Bombay.....	June 24-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 8.....	19	10	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....		347	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....		57	
Karachi.....	Sept. 9-15.....	4	4	
Madras.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	5	4	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15.....	108	67	
Mandalay.....	May 6-June 30.....		2	
Do.....	July 29-Aug. 25.....		2	
Moulmein.....	May 13-June 2.....		3	
Pakokku.....	Apr. 20-May 5.....		1	
Pegu.....	May 27-June 30.....		5	
Do.....	July 1-7.....		7	
Prome.....	July 29-Aug. 11.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 21-June 30.....	31	17	
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 8.....	10	8	June 10-16, 1917: Cases, 1; deaths, 1.
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				
Anam.....	Feb. 1-June 30.....	230	191	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	86	47	
Cambodia.....	Feb. 1-June 30.....	79	51	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	74	53	
Cochin-China.....	Feb. 1-June 30.....	878	543	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	359	214	
Laos.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Tonkin.....	Feb. 1-June 30.....	36	21	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	3		
Saigon.....	Apr. 23-May 27.....	163	108	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 30.....	49	33	
Japan.....				Jan.-July, 1917: Cases, 391, occurring in 16 provinces and districts.
Tokyo.....	Sept. 12.....	2		Sept. 12, 1917: Cases, 252. In 5 provinces and districts.
Java:				
East Java.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1	3	
Do.....	July 9-26.....	3	3	
Mid Java.....	July 16-22.....	1	1	
West Java.....				
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	7	2	
Do.....	July 6-Sept. 13.....	38	14	
Persia:				
Mazanderan Province—				
Amir Kela.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Barfrouche.....	Jan. 15-17.....	4		
Do.....	July 28.....	4	1	
Demavend.....	July 29.....	11	6	
Hamze Kela.....	Jan. 17.....	1		
Machidessar.....	Jan. 31.....	3		
Sabzevar.....	Aug. 20-29.....	19	14	
Sari.....	July 25-Aug. 5.....	179	98	
Tabriz.....				
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Do.....	Aug. 5-25.....	4		
Provinces.....				
Agusan.....	July 15-28.....	12	2	
Albay.....	May 20-June 30.....	113	76	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	73	43	
Ambos Camarines.....	June 3-9.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 22-Aug. 11.....	26	15	
Antique.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 13.....	77	34	
Bataan.....	July 8-14.....	1		
Batangas.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Bohol.....	May 20-June 30.....	368	251	
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 13.....	387	203	
Capiz.....	June 3-30.....	62	40	
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 6.....	66	46	
Cebu.....	June 2-30.....	231	150	
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 13.....	627	369	

December 7, 1917

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands—Contd. Provinces—Continued.				
Iloilo.....	...do.....	128	78	
Leyte.....	June 10-30.....	14	5	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15.....	819	512	
Misamis.....	July 8-Aug. 4.....	237	117	
Mindanao.....	July 20-Sept. 29.....	565	316	
Negros Occidental.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 13.....	48	27	
Negros Oriental.....	July 1-Oct. 13.....	463	299	
Rizal.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Romblon.....	July 22-28.....	1	1	
Samar.....	July 15-Sept. 22.....	138	75	
Sorsogon.....	June 3-30.....	196	88	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	274	133	
Surigao.....	July 29-Aug. 25.....	16	10	
Tayabas.....	June 3-30.....	7	7	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 29.....	15	14	
Zamboanga.....	July 13-21.....	17	16	

PLAQUE.

Arabia: Aden.....	May 3-July 4.....	43	Apr. 8-May 14, 1917: Cases, 69; deaths, 51.
Bahrein Islands.....			In Persian Gulf. Present Apr. 3, 1917.
Brazil: Bahia.....	June 10-30.....	12	8
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 15.....	6	2
Pernambuco.....	July 16-Aug. 15.....	4	1
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Apr. 8-June 23.....	41	33
Do.....	July 6-Sept. 1.....	2	6
China: Amoy.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....		Present and in vicinity.
Do.....	July 1-7.....	6	Present Aug. 10.
Hongkong.....	May 13-June 30.....	20	13
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 18.....	4	3
Kwangtung Province— Ta-pu district.....	June 2.....		Present.
Ecuador: Estancia Vieja.....	Feb. 1-23.....	1	
Guayaquil.....	...do.....	56	29
Do.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	42	22
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	4	
Milagro.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1
Nobol.....	Feb. 1-23.....	2	
Salitre.....	...do.....	1	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1
Taura.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3	2
Egypt: Alexandria.....	June 21-27.....	6	4
Do.....	July 31-Sept. 11.....	5	1
Port Said government.....	Apr. 30-May 19.....	4	3
Port Said.....	June 25.....	1	
Do.....	July 28-29.....	1	1
Provinces— Fayoum.....	May 11-June 26.....	11	7
Galioubeh.....	June 28.....	1	
Girgeh.....	May 17.....		1
Minieh.....	May 12-June 28.....	4	3
Do.....	July 29-Sept. 11.....	9	
Siout.....	May 12.....	3	1
Suez government.....	Apr. 30-June 2.....	23	9
Suez.....	May 12-June 28.....	38	23
Great Britain: Gravesend.....	Aug. 13-24.....	3	1 From s.s. Matiana.
London.....	May 3-8.....	2	2 in hospital at port. From s.s. Sardinia from Australia and oriental ports.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.
PLAQUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.	Apr. 1-June 30.	54		
Do.	July 1-Sept. 1.	24		
Bombay.	Apr. 22-June 30.	486	397	
Do.	July 1-Sept. 8.	323	263	
Calcutta.	Apr. 29-June 2.	38		
Do.	July 15-21.	4		
Henzada.	Apr. 1-June 30.	35		
Do.	Aug. 12-Sept. 1.	5		
Karachi.	Apr. 22-June 30.	468	413	
Do.	July 1-Sept. 15.	33	28	
Madras Presidency.	Apr. 22-June 30.	201	250	
Do.	July 1-Sept. 15.	2,204	1,586	
Mandalay.	Apr. 8-May 12.	9		
Do.	July 29-Sept. 1.	20		
Moulmein.	Apr. 1-June 30.	74		
Do.	July 1-Sept. 1.	33		
Myingyan.	Apr. 1-7.	1		
Pegu.	May 27-June 2.	2		
Do.	July 29-Aug. 18.	6		
Rangoon.	Apr. 15-June 30.	183	169	June 10-16, 1917: Cases, 19;
Do.	July 1-Sept. 8.	457	428	deaths, 16.
Toungoo.	Apr. 8-14.	2		
Do.	July 29-Sept. 1.	12		
Indo-China:				
Provinces:				
Anam.	Feb. 1-June 30.	232	131	Feb. 1-June 30, 1917: Cases, 730;
Do.	July 1-31.	13	9	deaths, 491; July 1-31, 1917:
Cambodia.	Feb. 1-June 30.	132	115	Cases, 69; deaths, 45.
Do.	July 1-31.	10	10	
Cochin-China.	Feb. 1-June 30.	219	133	
Do.	July 1-31.	43	21	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.	May 1-June 30.	34	23	
Tonkin.	Feb. 1-June 30.	113	89	
Do.	July 1-31.	3	2	
Saigon.	Apr. 23-June 3.	47	26	
Do.	Sept. 9-Oct. 7.	9	6	
Japan:				
Aichi Ken.	Jan.-July.	22		
Miye Ken.	do.	3		
Java:				
East Java.				
Djocakarta Residency.	Apr. 23-May 6.	1	1	Apr. 2-May 20, 1917: Cases, 29;
Kediri Residency.	do.	1	1	deaths, 29. July 30-Aug. 26
Samarang Residency.	Apr. 23-May 20.	3	3	1917: Cases, 4; deaths, 4.
Surabaya Residency.	Apr. 2-May 20.	18	18	
Do.	July 8-28.	4	4	
Surakarta Residency.	do.	6	6	
Persia:				
Mohamerra.	May 1.			Present.
Peru:				
Departments—				May 13-31, 1917: Cases, 15. June
Anbachs.	July 1-31.	3		1-July 31, 1917: Cases, 36.
Arequipa.	May 16-July 31.	10		At Casma.
Callao.	do.	5		At Mollendo.
Lambayeque.	do.	3		At Callao.
Libertad.	May 16-21.	7		At Chiclayo.
Lima.	do.	20		At Salaverry, San Pedro, and
Senegal.	Sept. 30.			Trujillo. July 1-31, 1917: At
Siam:				Trujillo.
Bangkok.	Apr. 22-June 30.	13	12	At Lima. July 1-31, 1917: Lima,
Do.	July 3-Sept. 1.	17	15	city and country.
Straits Settlements:				Present in interior.
Singapore.	June 3-16.	2	1	
Do.	July 1-Sept. 22.	11	8	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State—				
Cradock.	Aug. 23.			Present.
Glengrey district.	Aug. 13.			Do.
Terka district.	May 28.	1	1	At Summerhill Farm.
Queenstown.	June 6.	1		
Orange Free State.				
Winburg district.	May 28.		1	Apr. 16-22, 1917: 1 case. Apr. 9-
At sea:				22, 1917: Cases, 26; deaths, 17.
S. S. Matiana.	July 14-18.	9	6	En route for port of London.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Brewarrina.....	Apr. 27-June 21.....	6		
Cessnock.....	July 25-28.....	4		
Coonabarabran.....	May 25-July 5.....	13		
Quambone.....	Apr. 27-June 21.....	2		
Warren district.....	June 22-Sept. 25.....	53		
Queensland—				
Thursday Island Quarantine Station.....	May 9.....	1		
				From s. s. St. Albans from Kobe via Hongkong. Vessel proceeded to Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, in quarantine.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 6-June 30.....	4		
Do.....	July 22-Sept. 22.....	5	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	do.....	126	31	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	518	108	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 10-16.....	1		
Do.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 1.....	5		
New Brunswick.....	Nov. 10.....	21		Chiefly in Carleton and York Counties. One case notified in Northumberland County.
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	June 18-July 7.....	3		
Port Hawkesbury.....	June 17-30.....			
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	1		
Sarnia.....	Nov. 11-17.....	1		
Windsor.....	Sept. 30-Nov. 3.....	4		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 6-12.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 29-May 26.....			Present and in vicinity.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....			Do.
Antung.....	May 21-June 24.....	4		
Do.....	Aug. 6-Oct. 21.....	2		
Changsha.....	May 27-June 2.....	5		
Do.....	Aug. 11-17.....		7	
Chungking.....	May 6-June 23.....			Present.
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 13.....			Present and in vicinity.
Dairen.....	May 13-June 30.....	30	4	
Do.....	July 8-28.....	6	1	
Hankow.....	June 21-30.....	2		
Harbin.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....	7		
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 16.....	8	7	
Do.....	Aug. 5-18.....	1		
Manchuria Station.....	Apr. 23-29.....	1		
Mukden.....	May 27-June 2.....			Do.
Do.....	July 8-Oct. 6.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	May 21-July 1.....	13	32	Do.
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	2	15	Cases, foreign; deaths among natives.
Tsitshar Station.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1		Cases among foreign population; deaths among Chinese.
Tsingtao.....	May 22-July 7.....	35	7	On Chinese Eastern Ry.
Do.....	July 30-Aug. 11.....	4	1	At another station on railway; 1 case.
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Nov. 1.....			From s. s. Alfonso XIII, from ports in Spain.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	8		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	12		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	39	9	
Do.....	July 2-29.....	30	4	
Cairo.....	Feb. 12-Apr. 8.....	80	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	1		
Paris.....	May 6-12.....	1		
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28.....	106		Mar. 18-Apr. 28, 1917: Cases, 715; in cities and 32 States and districts.
Bremen.....	do.....	16		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Charlottenberg.	do.	18		
Hamburg.	do.	50		
Leipzig.	do.	20		
Lübeck.	do.	2		
Munich.	do.	10		
Stuttgart.	do.	1		
Greece:				
Athens.	July 25-30.		23	
India:				
Bombay.	Apr. 22-June 30.	186	75	
Do.	July 1-Sept. 8.	68	34	
Calcutta.	Apr. 29-May 26.		12	
Do.	July 29-Aug. 25.		2	
Karachi.	Apr. 22-July 4.	27	8	
Do.	July 8-Sept. 1.	5	2	
Madras.	Apr. 22-June 30.	80	48	
Do.	July 1-Sept. 8.	12	21	
Rangoon.	Apr. 15-June 30.	33	5	
Do.	July 1-Sept. 1.	11		
Indo-China:				
Provinces.				
Anam.	Feb. 1-June 30.	1,630	237	
Do.	July 1-31.	353	59	
Cambodia.	Feb. 1-June 30.	136	26	
Do.	July 1-31.	28	23	
Cochin-China.	Feb. 1-June 30.	1,267	377	
Do.	July 1-31.	130	49	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.	4		
Laos.	Apr. 1-30.	5	1	
Do.	July 1-31.	10	1	
Tonkin.	Feb. 1-June 30.	274	30	
Do.	July 1-31.	4		
Saigon.	Apr. 27-June 10.	199	63	
Do.	July 2-Oct. 7.	98	46	
Italy:				
Turin.	May 21-June 24.	32	12	
Do.	July 12-Sept. 30.	12	3	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.	Sept. 9-15.	1		
Japan:				
Kobe.	May 27-July 22.	65	16	
Nagasaki.	May 28-June 3.	1		
Osaka.	May 16-July 5.	177	55	
Yokohachil.	July 25-31.	1		
Yokohama.	May 27-July 1.	1	1	
Java:				
East Java.	Apr. 2-July 1.	38	2	
Do.	July 2-Aug. 29.	21		
Mid-Java.	Apr. 1-July 1.	88	7	
Do.	July 2-Sept. 4.	45		
West Java.	Apr. 13-July 5.	30	6	
Batavia.				
Mexico:				
Coatepec.	Jan. 1-June 30.	116		
Do.	Aug. 1-14.	1		
Jalapa.	July 1-13.	1		
Mazatlan.	July 11-Aug. 7.	9		
Mexico City.	June 3-30.	162		
Do.	Aug. 5-Oct. 27.	176		
Monterey.	June 18-24.	21		
Orizaba.	Jan. 1-June 30.	23		
Do.	July 1-23.	1		
Vera Cruz.	July 1-Sept. 15.	6	2	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.	Aug. 13-18.	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.	May 13-June 9.	6		
Do.	July 8-Sept. 1.	7		Varioloid. Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.	May 13-June 30.	14		
Do.	July 8-Oct. 13.	9		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenço Marques.	Mar. 1-June 30.	5		
Do.	July 1-31.	7		

December 7, 1917

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Archangel.....	May 1-June 28.....	56	4	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 28.....	6		
Moscow.....	July 2-15.....	6		
Petrograd.....	Feb. 18-June 30.....	565		
Do.....	July 2-29.....	58		
Riga.....	Mar. 11-June 2.....	7		
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 15-24.....	23	7	
Siam:				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1917: Cases, 9.
Bangkok.....	June 9-30.....	16		
Do.....	July 11-17.....	3	5	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	May 1-June 19.....		4	
Malaga.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		44	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		19	
Seville.....	May 1-June 30.....		11	
Valencia.....	June 3-23.....	5		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15.....	13		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Mar. 18-June 23.....	6	3	
Singapore.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Do.....	Sept. 16-22.....	1		
Sweden:				
Malmo.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1		
Stockholm.....	May 20-June 23.....	2	1	
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	June 2-8.....	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 13.....		15	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Mar. 12-24.....	4		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	3		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 18-July 8.....		8	
Do.....	July 9-23.....		1	
On vessels:				
S. S. Alfonso XIII.....	Nov. 1.....	1		At Habana. From ports in Spain for Mexican ports.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	June 1-30.....	6	3	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	1	1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Aug. 12-18.....		1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria:				
Bohemia.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 17.....	634		
Gali-in.....	do.....	809		
Lower Austria.....	do.....	47		
Moravia.....	do.....	617		
Silesia.....	do.....	16		
Styria.....	do.....	243		
Upper Austria.....	do.....	5		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....				
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Feb. 19-May 27.....	10		
Eisenburg.....	Apr. 23-June 17.....	278	46	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 29-Aug. 11.....	2		
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Sept. 23-29.....		1	
China:				
Antung.....	June 23-July 1.....	3		
Do.....	July 9-Oct. 28.....	20	1	
Hankow.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Do.....	July 8-14.....		1	
Tientsin.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Tsingtao.....	May 30-July 7.....	4		
Do.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 29.....	2		

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW
FEVER—Continued.**

Reports Received from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				10 11
Alexandria.....	Aug. 30-July 1.....	1,648	478	
Do.....	July 17-Sept. 30.....	430	118	
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 8.....	188	76	
Port Said.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Cork.....	June 17-23.....		1	
Glasgow.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 6.....	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-June 30.....		32	
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 13.....		67	
Japan:				
Hakodate.....	July 22-28.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	June 11-24.....	4		
Do.....	July 9-Oct. 28.....	44	1	
Java:				
East Java.....	June 25-July 29.....	4		
Surabaya.....				
Mid-Java:				
Samarang.....	May 5-June 10.....	14	2	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	5		
West Java:				
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	70	6	
Do.....	July 6-Sept. 13.....	76	9	
Mexico:				
Aguaescientes.....	July 10-Oct. 28.....		2	
Coatepec.....	Aug. 1-14.....		1	
Durango, State.....	Oct. 29.....			
Jalapa.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		5	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		3	
Mexico City.....	June 3-30.....	431		
Do.....	July 8-Oct. 27.....	1,533		
Orizaba.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....		6	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 9-23.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 15-Sept. 1.....	11		
Norway:				
Bergen.....	July 8-28.....		7	
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenço Marques.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Russia:				
Archangel.....	May 1-June 28.....	11	2	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 28.....	16	5	
Moscow.....	July 2-15.....	10		
Petrograd.....	Feb. 18-June 30.....	111	3	
Do.....	July 2-29.....	33		
Poland:				
Lodz.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....	129	16	
Do.....	June 17-July 14.....	108	16	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....	1,644	95	
Do.....	June 17-July 14.....	1,495	131	
Riga.....	May 31-June 16.....	8		
Do.....	July 22-28.....	5		
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 29-May 21.....	5		
Spain:				
Almeria.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	do.....		2	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 29.....	8	1	
Zurich.....	July 26-Sept. 22.....	2		
Trinidad:				
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	June 30-July 6.....		1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State.....				Aug. 25, 1917: Present in 16 districts.
East London.....	Sept. 10.....			Present.

December 7, 1917

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2	1	
Chobo.....	do.....	1	1	
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-28.....	18	7	
Do.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	34	18	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	24	10	
Milagro.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	—	
Do.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	2	1	
Naranjito.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2	2	
Mexico:				
Campeche, State—				
Campeche.....	Sept. 25.....	2	—	
Yucatan, State—				
Merida.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 28.....	3	2	
Peto.....	June 23.....	1	1	In person recently arrived from Mexico City.
Do.....	July 29-Aug. 11.....	6	2	
Venezuela:				
Coro.....				Present Sept. 5.

X